

## Notice of Firm

**NOTICE.**

**WE** the Undersigned hereby give Notice that **OUR PARTNERSHIP** with **Mr. W. DANEY** has been **DISSOLVED** by Mutual Consent, and that we will continue to carry on the Business as **CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND SURVEYORS** at our present Office, in the name of **LEIGH & ORANGE**.


All Communications with reference to the Business of the late Firm of **DANEY, LEIGH & ORANGE** are to be sent to us,

**E. K. LEIGH,  
J. ORANGE.**

**4. PRATA CENTRAL.**

**Shipping.**  
**Steamers.**  
**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,**  
**LIMITED**  
**FOR SEATON, AMOY & HONGKONG**

The Co's Steamship  
  
 Capt. Connelley will be  
 dispatched for this  
 Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th Instant, at  
 Daylight  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 DOUGLAS LAFFRACK & Co.,  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, November 17, 1894.  
 FOR SINGAPORE, HAYRE AND  
 HAMBURG.  
 (Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers  
 of sufficient inducement offers).  
 (Taking Cargo at through rates to  
 ANTWERP, AGEN, BRUSSELS, BRIT-  
 DAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON,  
 LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

 The Steamship  
*Prior*,  
Capt. E. CHRISTIANSEN,  
will be dispatched for the  
above Ports on **THURSDAY**, the 22nd  
Instant, at 4 p.m.

This Steamship has superior Accommodation  
for First and Second Class Passengers  
and carries a Doctor, and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**SILMSEN & Co.**

Agents

Hongkong, November 15, 1894. 1894

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**NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.**

**NOTICE.**

**STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND  
NAGASAKI.**

*(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)*

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Wienberg,*  
Captain *H. Wessing,* will  
leave for the above Port  
on or about **THURSDAY, the 22nd Inst.**

For further Particulars, apply to  
**MEIJOERS & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 15, 1894. 1891


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**NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.**

**NOTICE.**

**STEAM TO SHANGHAI.**

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Sachsen,*  
Captain *H. Sommer,* des-  
cending with the outward  
German Mail about the 21st Instant, will  
leave for the above place about 24 hours  
after arrival.



For further Particulars, apply to  
**MELOERS & Co.,**  
 Agents,  
 Hongkong, November 18, 1884. 1883

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**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,**  
**LIMITED.**

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**FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND**  
**PORTS, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE**

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Teinai,*  
 G. KIMMO, Commandeer,  
 will be dispatched as  
 above on **FRIDAY** Next, at 3 p.m.  
 The attention of shippers is directed  
 to the **SHIPPING ADVERTISEMENTS**

by this steamer. First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engine-room; Refrigerating Chamber, under the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly-qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 3, 1894. 1758  
**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ-CANAL.  
This Co.'s Steaming  
Clippers,  
CAPTAIN EATON, will be  
despatched as above on  
FRIDAY, the 22nd Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 8, 1882.

**SHIPS LINE OF STEAMERS**  
**FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA**  
 The Steamship  
*Glamorgan*  
 Capt. DAVIES, will be despatched on  
 Monday 10th inst. at 10 AM.  
 For Freight or Passage apply to  
**DODWELL, CARROLL & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, November 15, 1894. 1894

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**SHIPS LINE OF STEAMERS**  
**FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL**  
 The Steamship  
*Glamorgan*  
 Captain DAVIES, will be despatched on the above  
 date on or about **THURSDAY** the 8th  
 December.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DODWELL, CARROLL & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, November 15, 1894. 1894

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.  
VINOLIA SOAP—All Prices. VINOLIA SHAVING STONES AND CREAMS.  
VINOLIA CREAM (For Itching, Face Spots, &c.), and VINOLIA POWDER (For the Complexion).

**W. POWELL & Co.**

WINTER STOCK OF  
FENDERS  
(\$3.50 to \$40.00 each).  
FIRE IRONS  
(\$2.50 to \$30.00 each).

**W. POWELL & Co.**

Hongkong, October 27, 1894. 1769







EXAGGERATED WATER.

The situation in the China-Japan war has not changed to any material extent since last week. The Japanese have not been given a dash, either on Moukden, Newchwang, Port Arthur, or Peking, so far as the latest news goes. That the idea is now gaining ground that the winter will interfere with forward movements, if advantage is not taken of the three or four weeks of open weather which remains. That the news received for the last few days is entirely from Chinese sources, and the silence which characterizes the Japanese has to be taken into account that something important is pending. That the alleged victories on the part of the Chinese may be either imaginary, or put forward with the purpose of keeping the people in ignorance of the real state of affairs. That the Japanese reconnaissance has usually preceded all the important defeats of the Chinese, and the return of the reconnaissance party has been invariably interpreted as a Chinese victory. That any one who has carefully watched the operations in this campaign will naturally describe the Ma-tsun-ling affair as one of outpost. That it would, at the same time, be strange to meet with a campaign in which the victory or advantage falls invariably to one side only. That it would be marvellous and unprecedented if the Chinese did not offer some resistance by way of a change, and if the Japanese did not sometimes realize that there was an enemy somewhere to deal with. That it is just within the bounds of possibility that the capture of Port Arthur and Wai-hai-wei would give the Japanese sufficient leverage for an armistice, and that perhaps a settlement might be arrived at. That the patriotic feeling of the Japanese people must, of course, be reckoned with, and this is precisely the kind of thing which the Chinese Government cannot comprehend. That with the gates of the Gulf of Pechili in their possession, and South-Eastern Manchuria, as well as the Korean peninsula, Japan could find little difficulty in getting reasonable terms agreed to and faithfully carried out. That I see you have been fulminating against the alleged meetings of our law-makers in camera, and you are right, if you are sure of the kind has happened, and I can well remember how great an adopt Sir George Bowen was at that kind of thing a few years ago. That the officials were in the habit of styling this kind of thing "a confidential meeting," but bluff residents who knew naught of diplomacy called it "squaring" the members. That it matters not how far the people's representatives may go in this direction, before the legitimate public discussion of the question is raised. That it is unwise to assume any attitude which might compromise or hamper their subsequent action—unless they have previously ascertained the feeling of the community they are supposed to represent. That the truth cannot be too often emphasized, viz., that the individual opinion of the M. L. C., unsupported by the various sections of the community they represent, is not representative. That it may be the Hon. A. Macdonnell consulted the Chamber of Commerce before expressing his opinion, and that the Hon. C. P. Clatter had his co-J. P. and talked over the various matters which are agitating the official mind. That the Hon. J. J. Keswick and E. R. Bellis, although not elected members of the Council, are assisted by the Hon. J. P. Clatter and other representatives on behalf of the community; but if we are to judge of the present or absence of any desire on their part to gauge public opinion, it would be difficult to ascertain what interest either of those members represent. That the Chinese member (Dr Ho Kai) seems to be the only unofficial who is kept up to the mark by his constituents, and this is perhaps due more to the pertinacity of his constituents than to his own premeditated action. That the European community are greatly to blame for having neglected the duties or obligations which rest upon every member, and for having allowed the alleged representation on the Council to become a meaningless form. That it is now generally believed the private conversation of M. L. C. was for the purpose of considering the question of wages and means. That money has to be found for Plague expenses, an increased water storage, and compensation to officials for the low exchange rate. That I have already said the mere increase of the rates upon houses (nearly always paid by the tenant) is not a fair tax. That many of the house-owners and mortgagees at home, and elsewhere, are more concerned with the question of taxation, while house-owners in the Colony are nearly as fortunate. That I fancy the time has now arrived—and many residents will, I think, agree with me—when all the non-resident visitors should have a fair share of the burden. That I should not even object to see this principle carried out in its application to Home Insurance Companies, or even as far as to European shipowners. That it is notorious how easily Home Insurance Companies can come here and enter into competition with local Offices, enjoying meanwhile almost every form of favourable taxation. That the life-blood of the Colony—the shipping interests—must not, I know full well, be hampered to any serious extent, and no change which could endanger the freedom of the Port would for a moment be entertained. That, all the same, there is no reason why, at a time when the talk about "raising the wind" becomes so serious, European shipowners should not be called upon to contribute their mite as well as the poor householder. That the present Light Dues press hard enough upon coasters, whilst working shipowners and large companies' working on a sterling basis seldom feel the dues when charged against them in dollars and cents. That such a tax does not exceed the cost of the knowledge of some of our mariner public officers to devise some equitable scheme of periodical payments similar to that of the tri-annual grand chop of China. That one feels very much tempted to advocate a larger tax upon non-British than upon British vessels, seeing that Great Britain has borne the burden and heat of the day during which the China Trade has arisen. That a comparison of such things with those which obtain in Singapore, Saigon, Colombo, and elsewhere, would seem to show that we have been thinking only of squeezing the poor house-owners, while the more wealthy and fortunate outsiders were getting off free. That the exchange compensation movement, which has been in the air for some time back, has to be settled somehow. That it is very much against the grain to have retrocession take the form of an increase, but so it is, although a slight hope

remains of outting down the great spending Department of the Public Works. That the option given to the Singapore service, of payment at 3/4d. both on service and on leave, or of 3/4d. on service and 4/4d. at home, has not been given to the Hongkong service; and much disappointment is felt in consequence. That it has often been remarked that a good public servant deserves to be well paid, and if all public servants were equally good and equally necessary, the application of a general rule would be right enough. That one thing is clear—viz., there should be no premium offered to men who are frequently taking leave, and the advantage ought rather to fall upon the man who sticks to his post. That I hear our worthy Chief Justice (Sir Fielding Clarke) has been granted a six months' extension, and that, if anything else in the meantime, his return is problematical. That your morning contemporary got adrift rather in imagining that Stanley was being thought of as a camping-ground for the troops. That I rather think the bad name given to Stanley is more historical than actual, but any way the troops camping there at present are only going through a little pleasant exercise, and the men are delighted with the change of air. That Stanley, Siwan, Little Hongkong, and other portions of the island are visited for a certain number of days, but no permanent camp is contemplated. That the curious and as yet complicated case of the Chinese invasion of Quarry Bay has been referred by the worthy Commissioner for Kowloon District. That there is no question that an awkward burst of zeal could not possibly annoy any one as much as it did the gentleman now at the head of the Kowloon Customs. That, all the same, the Commissioner's members and the outdoor Staff must be taught to observe the proper rules of the game now settled upon by both parties. That I see the *St. James's Gazette* praises Governor Robinson for what he has done in other Colonies; and that no one can gainsay. That when the same paper speaks of the Governor's firm hand in Hongkong, and that he and his officials fought and mastered the Plague here, then I can only lay aside my pen and close.

**WEATHER NOTICE.**

The following notice was issued from the Observatory:—

On the 17th at 10.30 a. A typhoon is at present situated to the E.N.E. of Bolinao. Northerly gales are indicated over the N.E. part of the China Sea. At 11.10 a. Barometer falling. Fresh to strong N. winds with fine weather.

The Spanish Consul has courteously forwarded us the following telegram from the Manila Observatory:—

MANILA, Nov. 16, 7.20 P.M.

There is a depression to the N.E. of Luzon near the coast.

MANILA, Nov. 17, 8.50 a.m.

The depression announced last evening is striking now on the N. river provinces of Luzon. Its direction seems to be from E.S.E. to W.N.W. We do not know if the direction will change when in the China Sea.

**CRICKET.**

**H. K. CRICKET CLUB v. FOOTBALL CLUB.**

This match was played on the Cricket Ground to-day. Winning the toss the Cricket Club went to the wicket. Dr. Low, J. M. G. Woodcock going in first. Dr. Low won the match by the batting before time, at which time the Cricket Club had scored 120 runs. Of this total Dr. Low, by free cricket, had no less than 82 runs.

After tea, Lawson continued to hit well and was not got rid of till he had scored 134. The Football Club broke down soon unaccountably before the bowling of Lawson and Mast; but on going in a second time to play out time Darby and Anton made a splendid stand.

The following were the scorers:—

CRICKET CLUB.				
J. A. Lawson, c. E. B. Birch	134	0	0	
G. A. Woodcock, b. Mastland	4	0	0	
H. Ogilvie, c. E. B. Birch	21	0	0	
J. Hooper, c. Woodcock, b. Darby	9	0	0	
H. B. Walman, c. Mast, b. F. Mastland	0	0	0	
Surman, b. Reade, b. Firth	0	0	0	
R. Mast, b. Firth	0	0	0	
Rev. Vallings, b. Darby	7	0	0	
S. Powell, c. Dawson, b. Firth	1	0	0	
G. Anderson, b. Darby	14	0	0	
Surgeon-Major Westcott, not out	0	0	0	
Extras	8	0	0	
Total	221	0	0	
FOOTBALL CLUB.				
A. S. Anton, b. Lawson	12	0	0	
O. M. Firth, l.b.w. b. Lawson	2	0	0	
S. L. Darby, c. Westcott, b. Mast	16	0	0	
E. Ezekiell, b. Lawson	0	0	0	
F. Mastland, c. Reade, b. Mast	0	0	0	
J. M. G. Woodcock, b. Lawson	0	0	0	
J. B. Birch, c. Mast, b. Mast	0	0	0	
W. O. Woodcock, b. Lawson	9	0	0	
O. O. Inghelbald, not out	3	0	0	
J. S. Ezekiell, b. Mast	0	0	0	
F. B. Descon, b. Mast	0	0	0	
Extras	9	0	0	
Total	64	0	0	
SECOND INNINGS.				
O. O. Inghelbald, b. Lawson	8	0	0	
S. L. Darby, not out	63	0	0	
A. S. Anton, not out	51	0	0	
Extras	6	0	0	
Total for one wk.	127	0	0	
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Firth	26	7	72	4
F. Mastland	11	4	48	2
R. Mast	22.1	4	70	4
Darby	1	1	1	1
Total	60	12	191	11
	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. A. Lawson	13	4	28	6
E. B. Birch	12.4	4	27	6
Total	25.4	8	55	12
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lawson	8	1	15	0
Vallings	4	2	10	0
Westcott	3	1	15	0
Mast	4	1	22	0
Anderson	2	0	21	0

**THE ISLAND OF CHUSAN.**

The island of Chusan, which Admiral Fremantle is going to make the headquarters of the British fleet during the approaching winter, is likely to be referred to more frequently before the present trouble with China is ended. The mysterious ultimatum published by a Shanghai paper, and a subsequent Chinese telegram stating that the British had taken and intended to hold Chusan, have set up a spirit of speculation as to what it all portends, and apart from all other considerations a good deal of colour is given to the extravagant rumours now in circulation by the arrival of so many powerful cruisers from England and the Mediterranean. It may be that Lord Rosebery is resorting to the old game of bluff which Lord Beaconsfield so successfully during the Russian scare some years ago, but it is hardly likely that Lord Rosebery would risk the certain alienation of a great many of his noble cordial followers in the House of Commons by doing anything that savoured of pure Jingoism. We may take it as a certainty that Lord Rosebery considers the times sufficiently unsettled and unsettling to warrant all this movement of warships, and having regard to that fact every step taken by Admiral Fremantle in these waters is not without its due significance. If it is correct, therefore, that orders have been issued for the occupation of Chusan, there must be something in the Shanghai ultimatum.

Chusan is one of the group of islands forming the archipelago lying to north-east of Ningpo. It is twenty miles long, from six to ten wide, and has a circumference of fifty-one miles. In July of 1840 it was taken by a British squadron under Commander Sir Gordon Bremer, and General Burrell was appointed its Governor. A few months later it was evacuated, but a little occurring in the negotiations between Britain and China it was recaptured in October, 1841. Britain held the island continuously till 1845. Writing on this subject Mr R. S. Gundry in 1876, says: "Many people think it would have been wise had we held it still. We did resume possession, in the summer of 1850, but we were foolish enough to surrender it again, after the conclusion of the war. In 1859, Laurence Oliphant, who had given up the chance of becoming the Dictator of a Central American Republic to accompany Lord Elgin to China, gives the following account of Chusan as he viewed it from the summit of the hill which rises at a short distance from Tientshi, the principal town:—

"From this elevated spot, at an elevation of 1,200 or 1,500 feet above the sea, we looked over fertile valleys teeming with life and rich with cultivation; and, through frequent communications with Shanghai, indulged in vain regrets as our eyes wandered over the loveliness at our feet, at the infatuation which ever induced us to relinquish a spot not only so highly favoured by nature in point of fertility and beauty, but possessing so many of the finest harbours on the coast of China, a commercial position at the outlet of the Yangtze-kiang totally unrivalled, and political advantages of capabilities and situation, such as no other spot upon the coast of China can boast."

Reverting to Mr Gundry, we find him writing:—

"What a place Chusan would have been, if we had kept it. Of course, it would have been most useful as a naval station, and as a base for our operations. It would have been most useful as a naval station, and as a base for our operations. It would have been most useful as a naval station, and as a base for our operations."

So far as we can gather from the various accounts given by those who visited the island it must be infinitely more charming as a place of residence than Hongkong, although it is doubtful if it would have been more useful for the development of British trade than Hongkong has been. Dr Williams describes it as follows:—

"The general aspect of this (Chusan) and the neighbouring islands and coasts is that of a series of hills, steep and occasionally running into peaks; between these ridges, in Chusan, are fertile and well-watered valleys, most of which run to the sea and contain a small stream in their bosom. The mouths of these valleys have a dyke along the beach which converts them into plains of greater or less extent through which run canals used both for irrigation and navigation. Rice and barley are the produce of the plains, and beans, yams, and sweet potatoes are grown on the sides of the hills; every spot of arable soil being cultivated, and terraces constructed on most of the slopes. The view from the tops of the ridges, looking seaward, shows the island of the valleys or to seaward, is highly picturesque. The prevailing rocks on Chusan, being to the modern traveller, the cliffs, comprising many varieties, but principally clay-stone, trachyte, and compact and porphyritic felspar. The former affords good material for building and paving, and is extensively quarried by the inhabitants. The geological character of the whole group of islands, being to the modern traveller, the cliffs, comprising many varieties, but principally clay-stone, trachyte, and compact and porphyritic felspar. The former affords good material for building and paving, and is extensively quarried by the inhabitants. The geological character of the whole group of islands, being to the modern traveller, the cliffs, comprising many varieties, but principally clay-stone, trachyte, and compact and porphyritic felspar. The former affords good material for building and paving, and is extensively quarried by the inhabitants. The geological character of the whole group of islands, being to the modern traveller, the cliffs, comprising many varieties, but principally clay-stone, trachyte, and compact and porphyritic felspar. 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## EGYPTIAN SUPERSTITIONS.

The following stories from *The Overland Monthly* are interesting, first because they illustrate the east of mind common to the Nile Valley, and secondly, because they are told by an "emphatic" Egyptian, Haggai Haggai, on whom the light of modern science has been shed.

FROM ONE GALLONS TO ANOTHER THE GREAT ALLAH WILL REDEEMER.

Once upon a time, long ago, the Governor of Moudi of Assouan ordered a miracle to be done. There were seven gallons in the court, numbered for the seven days of the week.

Sunday is the first day of the week and Friday the Sabbath, according to Mohammedan faith. Moslem superstition has decreed that the number seven is Monday and Wednesday. It has been a long-established custom in the land of the lotus, the crocodile, sacred hippopotami, and the ibis, to grant a murderer three favors previous to execution of sentence.

The Moudi sentenced the murderer to hang on gallows number two, the execution then falling on an unlucky day. The murderer requested as a favor that he be hanged on gallows number six, and the executioner Moudi granted the condemned man's request, and asked why he made such a strange one.

"Why?" replied the man, "you do not know the proverb, 'from one gallows to another, the great Allah will redeemer save.' And so it may be with you, O gracious Moudi. While they take me from one gallows to another, you may chance your mind." And so, through the murderer's quick wit, he was saved. The Governor pardoned him for the sake of the great Allah, the day of execution falling on Friday or the Sabbath.

Thus it is shown that superstition once saved a man's life.

## THE UNLUCKY FACE.

Sultan Mourad Bey, a good Mohammedan, made it his custom to ride to the mosque every Friday. A gayly caparisoned troop of cavalry followed his bodyguard. The people looked at the windows, and hung out their prettiest rugs and their most gorgeous streamers. The children were dressed in their best, and along the whole line of march the street was in grand holiday attire. From minaret and from grand window smiling faces were turned toward Sultan Mourad, the Hamelike, and his company.

One Friday, on a balcony, at a Turk looking at the parade. At his side was his chibuk. The balcony was rich in color, and rose rugs and tapestries hung from the balcony. He was attracted by this peculiarity, and as the Turk retired from the balcony, he turned to get another look at the big-nosed man. In doing this, however, the Sultan's turban fell off.

This unlucky accident wounded the Sultan Mourad's pride, and in his superstition he deemed the Turk the cause of it. He immediately gave an order to have the man hanged.

Previous to execution of the sentence, as is the custom, the big-nosed man was asked if he had any request to make. He said: "The Turk cried bitterly, and demanded of his guards upon what grounds he was to be so cruelly dealt with. The soldiers told him that it was by order of the Sultan."

"Take me then to the Sultan," said the Turk. "Let me stand before him. I will tell him my story, and he will pardon me, and I will be myself in my most gorgeous costume, and in honor of our Sultan, and now, oh! woe is me, I am to hang!"

Waiting and bemoaning his hard fate, the big-nosed Turk was escorted to the Palace. After conferring with the *gild*, or harem, he who pulls the rope, the Turk was admitted to the audience chamber. The harem explained to the Sultan that the Turk wanted to know the reason for his hanging.

"From behind portraits of rich texture came the proud voice of Sultan Mourad in answer to the gallant's explanation."

"I have no desire to look upon this man's face again. You will repeat to him, to-day in going to the mosque I saw his most unlovely face, and my turban fell into the street. His face carries misfortune to all beholders, hence have I condemned him to death."

"The Turk, who had been weeping and bemoaning all the way, now began to laugh. He laughed loud and long, and he cried: 'Allah, Allah, don't *ahghah!*' which means, 'O God, O God, what a wonderful world it is!'"

"The Turk said to the Sultan, who, still hidden behind the curtains, had been looking at his laughter, 'may Allah prolong your life, may you have much joy and happiness. You told your gallant I had an unlucky face, and that for this reason your Highness' turban fell off into the street. And for this I am to hang. But may your Highness see my face, and your turban fall off. I saw your Highness' face, and I am condemned to hang! Now, tell me, which of us owns the unluckiest face?'"

The Sultan laughed; he admitted the man's talk and his diplomacy. He marvelled at his argument, and the gallant was instructed to say to the big-nosed man that he was forgiven, but on one condition. He was not to look through the windows, nor was he to sit on that balcony again.

The Turk went home radiant and happy. He removed the balcony, leaving not a stick or nail to look through, fearing that he might be tempted to look at the Sultan again. The big-nosed man thus saved his life by his diplomacy.

HATRED. "Can you fix this spile on that ceiling of us we got a divorce? Person. 'You can make a contract to that effect if you wish.' Hatred: 'That's it; draw up articles that this is to be a light to a snail.'"

CHARLES'S WORLD-WIDE BLOOD MIXTURE. "The most searching blood cleanser that science and medicine have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of witnesses have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

YOUR WIFE (at telephone). "Is that the telephone exchange? I want to talk with Cyrus Winterbottom. I'm his wife and telephone. 'Cyrus.' 'That's the Young Wife.' 'That's his wife and only, you insulting creature!'"

TEN HEALTH AND VIGOR OF AN INDIVIDUAL depend upon the quality and quantity of the blood. When the blood is pure, there are no diseases. When it is impure, there are diseases. Diseases are the result of impure blood. Diseases are the result of impure blood. Diseases are the result of impure blood.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON MONDAY, the 10th day of December, 1894, at 3 p.m. the Company's S.S. SAUBSEN, Captain H. Sorensen, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this port as above.

Shipping Orders will be granted, all Cargo and Species will be received on board until Noon, on Monday, the 10th December, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on Sunday, the 9th December.

No Parcel Receipts will be issued at less than 2s. and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in measure.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Surgeon. Linen can be had on board. For further Particulars, apply to G. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

## DO THOU LIKEWISE.

When one sets a candle to a window on a dark night he may see how many flies and how many bees are attracted to the light. I once knew a dear old lady who habitually did so on every dark night. The most pleasant of her house was always lit up, and the house was always full of flies and bees. So, on the general principle of good will to men, she placed for candles in a sort of projecting window, where she would shine both ways and the most good. She is dead and gone now, but let us hope that her family keeps up the custom. To be sure it brought her many a strange guest, yet she did what she could for them, and never grumbled—pay or no pay.

A year or two ago a little book was printed, containing an account by Mr. John Rodson, of Warboys, Huntingdon, of the way he was cured of a wasting disease by Mother Selig's Curative Syrup. A complaint contracted in India, where Mr. Rodson was once a soldier in the British Army.

This candle of Rodson's beamed hopefully in all directions, and among others, it ray fell into the eye of a woman who needed light at that particular time. How it came to pass she tells in a letter, from which we quote the following:

"I was," she says, "always healthy up to May, 1884, when I had an attack of gastric fever, which left me low and feeble. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and after everything I ate I had great pain in the chest and sides, and as I had great pain at the back and between the shoulder-blades, and a sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach. My legs trembled and stood under me, so I could not walk out. Indeed, it was as much as I could do to get across the floor. A dry, hacking cough set in, and I was very much, and I lost a deal of sleep."

"As I grew weaker I was confined to my bed more and more, and my daughter was obliged to attend me in doing the housework. A doctor attended me for over a year. He tried first one kind of medicine and then another, but none of them helped me. At the end of the year the doctor said he could do no more for me, and recommended me as a last resort to try a change of air."

"I had got to despair of ever getting better when a book was sent to me full of statements from different people telling how they had been cured of various complaints by using Mother Selig's Curative Syrup, and I read of a young man living at Warboys, near me, having been cured in a similar manner by this medicine. I got a bottle from Messrs Palmer and Sons, Chemists, Ramsey, and after I had taken it a week I felt relief and gained strength. All my pain left me, and I have never looked behind me since. I take an occasional dose of the Syrup and keep in excellent health. I give you full permission to use this letter as you think fit."

Yours truly, (signed) Sarah Mason, Ramsey. Haggai, Ramsey, Ramsey 27th, 1892.

What better cure could we possibly put this lady's letter to than to publish it? In this way it has fallen into the present reader's hands, and may turn out to be a candle in the window to show him relief and gain strength. All my pain left me, and I have never looked behind me since. I take an occasional dose of the Syrup and keep in excellent health. I give you full permission to use this letter as you think fit."

Yours truly, (signed) Sarah Mason, Ramsey. Haggai, Ramsey, Ramsey 27th, 1892.

It is all the more a subject of rejoicing that this remedy, as in the above case, cures the most dangerous and distressing complaint, as it is in this case the cure for millions on life's hard road.

For more blood is the life of the world, and the blood of the world is the life of the world. For more blood is the life of the world, and the blood of the world is the life of the world. For more blood is the life of the world, and the blood of the world is the life of the world.

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## Mails.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Company.

MAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaio (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama) WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at daylight.

Religio (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at daylight.

Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at daylight.

The Steamship GALLIE will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA, ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, at Daylight, connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all transatlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. (Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.)

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This privilege does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, October 31, 1894. 1749

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at daylight.

Chiba (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at daylight.

Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) SATURDAY, Dec. 23, at daylight.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA, ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November, at Daylight, taking Passengers en route to Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through passage tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all transatlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND TRIP in the United States have the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via OVERLAND RAILWAY to Havana, Trinidad, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, November 7, 1894. 1749

## Mails.

## STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT.

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship ROHILLA, Captain G. O. HENNING, R.N.R., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 22nd November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

(This Steamer connects at Bombay with the GANGES, which Vessel takes on her Cargo for LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, leaving that port on the 15th DECEMBER, 1894.)

Silt and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bill of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to H. H. JOSEPH, Superintendent.

V. O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, November 8, 1894. 1802

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSILLIES, LONDON, HAYRE AND BORDEAUX.

ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, the Company's S.S. SYDNEY, Commandant DELACROIX, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and specie until 2 p.m. on Wednesday, November 18, 1894. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

G. O. CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, November 16, 1894. 1844

INTIMATIONS.

RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN FORMOSA.—By Mr. G. TAYLOR.

This Article, which has been reprinted from the *Chinese Review*, contains one of the best Sketches of Formosa Life yet written. A few roughly-executed Woodcuts are included in the pamphlet.

May be had—Price, 1s.—at Messrs. LANGE, CHAMBERS & Co.'s, and Messrs. KELLY & WALTON, Limited, Hongkong; and Messrs. KELLY & WALTON, Shanghai.

NOW ON SALE.

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A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S Indian Cigarettes.

Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of Voice, Nervous Coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal Affections, and Difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most efficacious remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike the Matico, are free from the inconvenience of producing nausea.

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MATIO INJECTION is also in stock.

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For Sale by A. W. Jones & Co., Chemists.

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DIAMOND JEWELLERY, A Special Collection of the Latest London Patterns, at very moderate prices. 743

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

THE BEST QUALITY!! THE BEST QUALITY!!

CHUTNIES. Per dozen. Rs. As.

Sliced, Sweet Sliced, Lucknow, Col. Skinner's, Calcutta Club, Armenian, Major Grey's, United Service Club, Maida, Calcutta, Pindare, Bengali Club, Col. Goad's, Cabot, Out Taste, in quart bottles ... .. 12 8

JELLIES. Guava, Sarsel, Mango, Corunda, in bottles ... .. 12 8

JAMS. Pineapple, Tipacae, Mulberry, in bottles ... .. 12 8

PRESERVES. Spiced Mango, Pineapple, Emblic Myrabolan, Tamarind, Citron, Mango, Kovara, Baol, Pulbul, Limes, Orange, in bottles ... .. 12 8

MARMALADES. Citron, Mango, Baol, Orange, in bottles ... .. 12 8

CHEESE. Guava, Baol, lb. tin, per dozen 10 0 2lb. tin ... .. 10 0

SYRUPS. Lemon, Orange, Tamarind, Blackberry, Ba